

***Iliamna longisepala* (Torr.) Wiggins**
longsepal globemallow
Malvaceae (Mallow Family)

Status: State Sensitive
Rank: G3S3

General Description: Adapted from Hitchcock et al. (1961): Stems puberulent and hirsute, 3 to 6 feet tall. Stipules linear-lanceolate, about ½ inch long. Leaf blades 12/3 to 4 inches long, broadly cordate, 5 to 7 lobed, the lobes triangular, coarsely crenate-serrate, finely stellate. Flowers rose-purplish, 1-several in the axils, on slender pedicels ½ to 2 inches long. Bracteoles of the calyx linear to lanceolate. Sepals about 2/3 inch long, acuminate. Petals approximately ¾ inch long. Carpels about 1/3 inch long, the sides smooth, the back with long stiff brownish hairs and tiny soft stellae. Seeds with minute prickles.

Identification Tips: *Iliamna longisepala* is very similar to *I. rivularis*. *I. rivularis* has more variable leaves, 3 to 7 lobed and 2 to 6 inches long; its pedicels are shorter and stouter, mostly less than ½ inch long; the sepals are commonly obtuse and 1/8 to ¼ inch long; the carpels are more rounded at the tip (Hitchcock et al. 1961).

Phenology: Flowers June through August.

Range: Regional endemic; Chelan, Douglas, and Kittitas counties, Washington in the Eastern Cascades and Columbia Basin physiographic provinces.

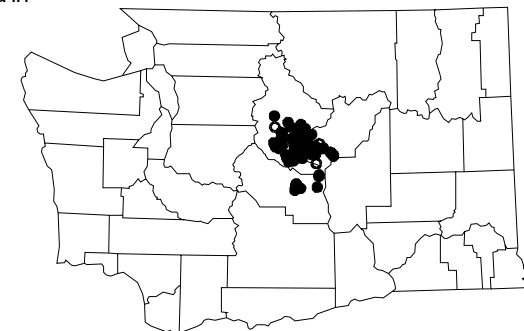
Habitat: The range of *Iliamna longisepala* spans the broad ecotone between the shrub-steppe and the adjacent forested slopes of the eastern flank of the Cascades. Occurrences can be found along gravelly streamsides in the open shrub-steppe and open ponderosa pine and Douglas fir forests. The species also occurs on open hillsides in microsites not immediately adjacent to a stream channel. Associates can include *Pinus ponderosa*, *Artemisia tridentata*, *Purshia tridentata*, *Holodiscus discolor*, *Amelanchier alnifolia*, *Philadelphus lewisii*, *Ribes* sp., *Acer glabrum*, *Prunus virginiana*, *P. emarginata*, *Lithospermum ruderales*, *Mentzelia albicaulis*, *Agropyron spicatum*, *Elymus cinereus*, and *Balsamorhiza sagittata*. Elevation ranges from 500 to 4500 feet.

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Known distribution of
Iliamna longisepala in
Washington



● Current (1980+)
○ Historic (older than 1980)

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Ecology: The taxon has been observed to respond favorably during the first growing season after wildfire events. After a wildfire in 1988, numerous seedlings appeared. It is possible that fire is needed for seed germination. Fire suppression is thought to be detrimental to its survival.

State Status Comments: The species is of concern primarily because of its small range and the potentially conflicting land uses within its habitat.

Inventory Needs: Additional inventory is needed throughout the species' range. Periodic monitoring of known sites is also necessary to document trends as they relate to fire/fire suppression.

Threats and Management Concerns: Fire suppression is most likely the greatest long-term threat to the species. Road construction and maintenance, logging, ORV use, recreation, and other ground disturbing activities are also of localized concern. Grazing and the associated introduction of non-native species is also a threat.

References:

Hitchcock, C. L., A. Cronquist, M. Ownbey, and J.W. Thompson. 1961. *Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest, Part 3: Saxifragaceae to Ericaceae*. University of Washington Press, Seattle. 614 pp.